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अनुच्छेद जोड़ें

*This page is about **Kshatriya Pawar/Bhoyar Pawar** caste. For the varna, see Kshatriya.*

Short description

Bhoyar Pawar (*Pawar or Bhoyar*) soldiers of Rajputana.

Kshatriya Pawar, also spelled as **Pawar**, **Bhoyar** or **Bhoyar-Pawar**, is a Hindu caste primarily found in Central India. According to Hindu Vedic Varna system, they belong to the Kshatriya varna.[1][2] They claim to be decedents of **Panwar Rajputs** of Malwa. [3][4][5][6][7][8][9][10][11][12][13][14][15][16]

According to historians, the **Parmar/Panwar** (*or Bhoyar*) community is originated from the Agnivansha branch of the Kshatriyas. [17][18][19] They are believed to have born approximately 2,500 years before the Common Era (BCE). This community traces its roots back to Mount Abu in Rajasthan from where in the ancient times, sages and ascetics which have been guided by the sage Vasishtha, created a sacred fire pit (agnikund). Through their efforts, they gave rise to four Kshatriya clans which they named as Parmar, Chauhan, Parihar and Solanki. Later the decedents of these Kshatriya Parmars came to be known as Agnivanshi *(Parmar, Panwar, Ponwar, Pawar, Puar, Powar, Bhoyar Pawar)*. [note 1][note 2][20][21][22]

Migration from Malwa

Between the **15th** to **17th** centuries, the **(72 clan)** branches of Pawars migrated from Malwa to the Satpura and Vidarbha regions. They are currently concentrated mainly in the Betul, Chhindwara and Wardha regions of central India.[23][24][25][26][27][28]

The areas of Betul, Chhindwara and Wardha are locally called as **Bhoyar-Patti**, hence the Pawars living here are called **Bhoyar-Pawar**.[29][30]

Present

These Pawars even today speak a corrupted form of Malvi dialect of Rajasthan, which is called Pawari/Bhoyari after their name.[31]

Due to the geographical conditions and economic constraints of that time, all these Panwars forgot their original customs and values in order to support their families. Over the years they have gradually abandoned most of their Rajput customs and traditions. At present, their customs and rituals are somewhat similar to those of the Marathas, Kunbi and Brahmins of Maharashtra.

According to Maharashtra Gazette and Census, Pawars/Bhoyars are mostly agriculturists. They mainly cultivate sugarcane, wheat, rice, soyabean and cotton etc. Some of them are also good landlords (zamindars) in villages.

They are the part of national level organization named **Rashtriya Pawar (Panwar) Kshatriya Mahasabha**. In this union, Parmar, Pawar, Bhoyar Pawar branches work together. This organization works on the all-round development of Parmar/Pawar/Bhoyar Pawar community.[32] [33]

Surnames of Pawars

- **Bhoyar Pawar (72 clan) :**

Barange, Buwade, Bobde, Bagwan, Bhobhat, Barkhede, Bhade, Birgade, Badnagare/Nagre, Baingane, Barbuhare, Chopde, Chaudhary, Chikne, Digarse, Dongardiye/Dongre, Deshmukh, Dahare/Dala, Dhoble/Dhobre, Dukhi/Durve, Dhole, Dewase, Dondhi, Dharpure, Dhote, Dandare, Gohite, Girhare, Ghaghare, Gore, Gadge, Gadkiya, Gakariya, Gadre, Gadde, Gondia, Hazare, Hingwe, Kaushik, Kardate, Kalbhor/Kalbhut, Kodale, Khausi, Kiranjkar, Kinkar, Kasare, Kadve, Kharpuse, Khapariya, Kaslikar, Kuike, Katole, Ladke, Mahajan, Munne, Mate, Manmode, Naditod, Omkar, Parihar/Pratihar, Pathade, Paradkar, Pinjare, Pathekar/Pathe, Farkadya/Farkade, Rawat, Rodle, Ramdham, Raut, Rabde, Sarode, Sawai, Sherke, Tople, Ukdale, Udhde.[34]

- Some people also replace their surname with **Panwar** or **Pawar**.
- (These 72 clans of Pawar/Bhoyar are the Designation/Titles/Indicated names of the Rajput military chieftains. These are the **72 clans** that have migrated from Malwa.)

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1. ^ Singh, K.S. (1998). *India's Communities Volume 4* (https://books.google.com/books?id=Jw9uAAAAMAAJ&q=Bhoyar). Anthropological Survey of India. p. 460,461. ISBN 0195633547. "According to the Hindu and Vedic varna system, Bhoyars belong to the Kshatriya varna."
2. ^ Singh, K.S. (2004). *Maharashtra* (https://books.google.com/books?id=OmBjoAFMfjoC&dq=bhoyar+pawar&pg=PA355). Popular Prakashan. p. 355,356,358. ISBN 9788179911006. "According to the Hindu and Vedic varna system, Bhoyars belong to the Kshatriya varna"
3. ^ Singh, K.S. (1998). *India's Communities Volume 6* (https://books.google.com/books?id=Jw9uAAAAMAAJ). Anthropological Survey of India. p. 460,461. ISBN 0195633547. "Bhoyars claim to be descendants of the Panwar Rajputs of Malwa."
4. ^ Singh, K.S. (2004). *Maharashtra* (https://books.google.com/books?id=OmBjoAFMfjoC&dq=bhoyar+pawar&pg=PA355). Popular Prakashan. p. 355,356,358. ISBN 9788179911006. "Bhoyars claim to be descendants of the Panwar Rajputs of Malwa"
5. ^ Robert Vane Russell (2018). *The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India* (https://books.google.com/books?id=MH9nDwAAQBAJ&dq=Bhoyar&pg=PT481). "Bhoyars claim to be decedents of a band of Panwar Rajputs."

6. ^ Robert Vane Russell (2020). *The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India (Volumes I and II)* (https://books.google.com/books?id=6h2Gm1gPZZQC&dq=bhoyar&pg=PT944). Library of Alexandria. "Bhoyars claim to be decedents of a band of Panwar Rajputs, who were defending the town of Dhar when it was besieged by Aurangzeb. Their post was on the western part of the wall, but they gave way and fled into the central province of india ."
7. ^ Central Provinces (India) (2010). *Central Provinces District Gazetteers* (https://books.google.com/books?id=7uErAQAAIAAJ&dq=bhoyar&pg=PA61). "Bhoyars claim to be decedents of Ponwar Rajputs who were defending the town of Dhar when it was besieged by Aurangzeb."
8. ^ Robert Vane Russel (2021). *The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India (Vol. 1-4)* (https://books.google.com/books?id=1tphEAAAQBAJ&dq=bhoyar&pg=PT558). e-artnow. "They claim to be the descendants of a band of Panwar Rajputs, who were defending the town of Dharānagri or Dhar in Central India when it was besieged by Aurangzeb. Their post was on the western part of the wall, but they gave way and fled into the town as the sun was rising, and it shone on their faces. Hence they were called Bhoyar from a word bhor meaning *morning*, because they were seen running away in the morning. They were put out of caste by the other Rajputs, and fled to the Central Provinces. The name may also be a variant of that of the Bhagore Rajputs. And another derivation is from word *bhora*, a simpleton or timid person."
9. ^ "Maharashtra, Land and its people" (https://gazetteers.maharashtra.gov.in/cultural.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/land_and_people/L%20&%20P%20pdf/Chapter%20II/2%20Major%20Castes%20and%20Tribes.pdf) (PDF). p. 93,94. "Powar community known by various names as *Powar, Pawar, Panwar, Puar, and Parmar Rajput* is one of ancient clans of Agni lineage. In Wardha district they are known as *Bhoyar*. The kings of Malwa from 9th to 12th Century belonged to this clan. The township of Dhar in Madhya Pradesh was their capital and even now all Pawars claim to have come from Dhar. After their defeat in 1190 A. D. at the hands of Shahabuddin Ghori, the Powar of Dhar spread in different parts of North India, Central India, and Maharashtra."
10. ^ "The tribes and castes of North-western Province and Oudh" (https://ia800408.us.archive.org/13/items/tribescastesofno04croo/tribescastesofno04croo.pdf) (PDF). p. 120,121. "Panwar Rajput"
11. ^ *Colonial and Post-Colonial Identity Politics in South Asia* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=M7HYEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT111&dq=Parmar+Rajput&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&ovdme=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj4qPaPv66CAxVemVYBHWiIAPQ4FBDoAXoECAgQAw#v=onepage&q=Parmar%20Rajput&f=false). "Bhoyars are an sipahi (military) caste, this caste was born out of the descendants of immigrants of Panwar rajputs in Central India and came to be known as Panwar caste. They have now entirely lost their position as rajputs. Bhoyars at present can be simply classified as a Kshatriya caste born out of Panwars Rajputs who degraded their status after immigration."
12. ^ Mahen Patle. *पोवार* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=nOd-EAAAQBAJ&pg=PA116&dq=Pawar+of+wainganga&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&ovdme=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjy6_f4zK6CAxUFzjQHHaUiAUs4FBDoAXoECAIQAw#v=onepage&q=Pawar%20of%20wainganga&f=false) (in Hindi). Mahen Patle. p. 155. "Powars are an offshoots from the settlements of Parmars in Upper India, but in the Nagpur country and on the Satpuras the Powars are immigrants of a later period from Dhar in Central India, which is the traditional home of the tribe. The Parmars in Wainganga came to be known as Powars, whereas the Parmars in satpura and wardha regions of central india came to be known as Bhoyar Pawars."

13. ^ *Maharashtra State Gazetteers: General Series: Maharashtra, land and its people* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=yWYtdGTafv0C&q=Panwar+of+wainganga&dq=Panwar+of+wainganga&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&ovdme=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj5p7-j0K6CAxX7klYBHcuqAik4FBDoAXoECAgQAw#Panwar%20of%20wainganga). "Powar community known by various names as *Powar, Pawar, Panwar, Puar, and Parmar Rajput* is one of ancient clans of Agni lineage. In Wardha district they are known as *Bhoyar*."
14. ^ Central Provinces(India) (1907). *Central Provinces District Gazetteers* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=hw8mAQAAIAAJ&pg=PA189&dq=Ponwars+of+Wainganga&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&ovdme=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi_koeA0q6CAxXgr1YBHWVUCp8Q6AF6BAgCEAM#v=onepage&q=Bhoyar&f=false). p. 61. "The Bhoyars are a cultivating caste who have migrated from the north through Betül, which is now their headquarters. They live principally in the Arvi tahsil, the Karanji tract of which is locally known as Bhoyar-patti. They are an offshoot of Ponwar Rajputs, and they speak a dialect somewhat akin to those of Rajputana."
15. ^ *Maharashtra, land and its people* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=bI90u5lmwRAC&q=bhoyar+pawar&dq=bhoyar+pawar&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&ovdme=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiw9e-X_LCCAxXSwjgGHZ7ACoo4KBDoAXoECAoQAw#bhoyar%20pawar). p. 93. "Powar community known by various names as *Powar, Pawar, Panwar, Puar, and Parmar Rajput* is one of ancient clans of Agni lineage. In Wardha district they are known as *Bhoyar*."
16. ^ *The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India* (https://www.gutenberg.org/files/22010/22010-h/22010-h.htm#d0e8270). "They claim to be the descendants of a band of Panwar Rajputs, who were defending the town of Dharanagri or Dhar in Central India when it was besieged by Aurāngzeb. Their post was on the western part of the wall, but they gave way and fled into the town as the sun was rising, and it shone on their faces. Hence they were called *Bhoyar* from a word *bhor* meaning *morning*, because they were seen running away in the morning. They were put out of caste by the other Rajputs, and fled to the Central Provinces. The name may also be a variant of that of the *Bhagore Rajputs*."
17. ^ Mahen Patle. *पोवार* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=nOd-EAAAQBAJ&pg=PA51&dq=Agnivansh&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiYqKvU582CAxXcb_UHHWQaCdAQ6AF6BAgOEAM#v=onepage&q=Agnivansh&f=false) (in Hindi).
18. ^ *People of India: The Communities: Nai-Yadav. Bio-Anthropological Indormation. Glossary. Select Bibliography. Maps. Index* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=vkkK6SZOo_gC&pg=PA1531&dq=Agnivansh+Parmar&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&ovdme=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiA1NjY6M2CAxUYz2EKHdSHCxAQ6AF6BAgJEAM#v=onepage&q=Agnivansh%20Parmar&f=false). "The Parmars, Parihars, solankis and chauhans of Agnivansh."
19. ^ Gurdeep Khullar (2021). *Indian Middle Ages* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=iUciEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT86&dq=Agnivansh+Parmar&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&ovdme=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiA1NjY6M2CAxUYz2EKHdSHCxAQ6AF6BAgMEAM#v=onepage&q=Agnivansh%20Parmar&f=false).
20. ^ Mahen Patle. *पोवार* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=nOd-EAAAQBAJ&pg=PA51&dq=Agnivansh&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiYqKvU582CAxXcb_UHHWQaCdAQ6AF6BAgOEAM#v=onepage&q=Agnivansh&f=false) (in Hindi).

21. ^ *People of India: The Communities: Nai-Yadav. Bio-Anthropological Indormation. Glossary. Select Bibliography. Maps. Index* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=vkkK6SZOo_gC&pg=PA1531&dq=Agnivansh+Parmar&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&ovdme=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiA1NjY6M2CAxUYz2EKHdSHCxAQ6AF6BAgJEAM#v=onepage&q=Agnivansh%20Parmar&f=false). "The Parmars, Parihars, solankis and chauhans of Agnivansh."
22. ^ Gurdeep Khullar (2021). *Indian Middle Ages* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=iUciEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT86&dq=Agnivansh+Parmar&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&ovdme=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiA1NjY6M2CAxUYz2EKHdSHCxAQ6AF6BAgMEAM#v=onepage&q=Agnivansh%20Parmar&f=false).
23. ^ Robert Vane Russell (2018). *The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India* (https://books.google.com/books?id=MH9nDwAAQBAJ&dq=Bhoyar&pg=PT481). "Bhoyars are principally residing in Betul, Chhindwara and Wardha districts. They are not found outside central province."
24. ^ "CENTRAL PROVINCES DISTRICT GAZETTEES" (https://gazetteers.maharashtra.gov.in/cultural.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/Wardha%20District/population_caste.html). "Bhoyars primarily resides in Betul, Chhindwara and Wardha districts of Central India."
25. ^ Robert Vane Russel (2021). *The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India (Vol. 1-4)* (https://books.google.com/books?id=1tphEAAAQBAJ&dq=bhoyar&pg=PT558). e-artnow. "Bhoyar is a cultivating caste numbering nearly 60,000 persons in 1911, and residing principally in the Betul and Chhindwara Districts."
26. ^ "Maharashtra, Land and its people" (https://gazetteers.maharashtra.gov.in/cultural.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/land_and_people/L%20&%20P%20pdf/Chapter%20II/2%20Major%20Castes%20and%20Tribes.pdf) (PDF). p. 93,94. "Powar community known by various names as *Powar, Pawar, Panwar, Puar, and Parmar Rajput* is one of ancient clans of Agni lineage. In Wardha district they are known as *Bhoyar*. The kings of Malwa from 9th to 12th Century belonged to this clan. The township of Dhar in Madhya Pradesh was their capital and even now all Pawars claim to have come from Dhar. After their defeat in 1190 A. D. at the hands of Shahabuddin Ghori, the Powar of Dhar spread in different parts of North India, Central India, and Maharashtra."
27. ^ Central Provinces(India) (1907). *Central Provinces District Gazetteers* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=hw8mAQAAIAAJ&pg=PA189&dq=Ponwars+of+Wainganga&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&ovdme=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi_koeA0q6CAxXgr1YBHWVUCp8Q6AF6BAgCEAM#v=onepage&q=Bhoyar&f=false). p. 61. "The Bhoyars are a cultivating caste who have migrated from the north through Betül, which is now their headquarters. In Wardha they number about 9000 persons or 2 per cent of the population and own 15 villages, while many are also substantial tenants. They live principally in the Arvi tahsil, the Karanji tract of which is locally known as Bhoyar-patti. They are an offshoot of Ponwar Rajputs, and they speak a dialect somewhat akin to those of Rajputana."
28. ^ *The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India* (https://www.gutenberg.org/files/22010/22010-h/22010-h.htm#d0e8270). "Bhoyars are residing principally in the Betul and Chhindwara Districts."

29. ^ "CENTRAL PROVINCES DISTRICT GAZETTEES" (https://gazetteers.maharashtra.gov.in/cultural.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/Wardha%20District/population_caste.html). "Bhoyars are mainly concentrated in the Betul, Chhindwara and Wardha regions of central India, which is locally called as Bhoyar-Patti. Therefore, the Pawars living here have come to be known as Bhoyar-Pawar"
30. ^ Robert Vane Russell (2020). *The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India (Volumes I and II)* (https://books.google.com/books?id=6h2Gm1gPZZQC&dq=bhoyar&pg=PT944). Library of Alexandria. "Bhoyars primarily resides in betul and chhindwara districts."
31. ^ *Mālavī aura usakā sāhitya* (https://books.google.com/books?id=MPw_AAAAIAAJ&q=%E0%A4%AD%E0%A5%8B%E0%A4%AF%E0%A4%B0%E0%A5%80). Sarasvatī Sahakāra kī Ora se prakāśaka Rājakamala Prakāśana. p. 25.
32. ^ Singh, K.S. (1998). *India's Communities Volume 4* (https://books.google.com/books?id=Jw9uAAAAMAAJ&q=Bhoyar). Anthropological Survey of India. pp. 460, 461, 462, 463. ISBN 0195633547. "They have a national level association named Rashtriya Panwar Kshatriya Mahasabha ."
33. ^ Singh, K.S. (2004). *Maharashtra* (https://books.google.com/books?id=OmBjoAFMfjoC&dq=bhoyar+pawar&pg=PA355). Popular Prakashan. p. 355,356,358,359. ISBN 9788179911006. "They have a national level association named Rastriya Panwar Kshatriya Mahasabha."
34. ^ *Communities, Segments, Synonyms, Surnames and Titles* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=bfAMAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA239&dq=bhoyar+Surnames&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&ovdme=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjU1tzw8a6CAxVJ4WEKHSFeC30Q6AF6BAgIEAM#v=onepage&q=bhoyar&f=false). p. 1155. "Deshmukh, Dongre, Gakhure, Munne, Baingne, Baranga, Chaudhari, Chauhan, Chiknya, Deshmukh, Dongardiya, Dukhi, Gadria, Gohattya, Gore, Hazari, Kalebhut, Kasai, Khaparia, Khawasi, Kinkar, Onkar, Panwar, Parihar, Pinjara, Borange, Chowhan, Deshmukh, Dongerdia, Gorae, Parihur, Potaria, Sonpuria"

1. ^ The word **Bhoyar** is not a corruption of the word **Parmar**, rather it is the local name of some areas of Central India. The areas of Betul, Chhindwara and Wardha of Central India are locally called "Bhoyar-Patti", hence the Pawars living here are called "Bhoyar Pawars".
2. ^ According to *bhats* (genealogists), when the **Rajput Panwars** of Malwa migrated to different parts of the country, some groups of these Panwars developed into seperate castes. The Malwa Parmars (52 kul) , Powars (36 kul) and Bhoyar-Pawar (72 kul) are three separate castes, but share the same Panwar Rajput ancestry. After this separation, they have now entirely lost their position as Rajput. It is not to be confused that these are same castes, as they only share same ancestry. Malwa Parmar, Powar (Panwar) and Bhoyar Pawar are three separate castes with same Rajput Parmar/Panwar ancestry.